

## THE NEW ERA.

SELLA MARTIN, Editor.  
FRED DOUGLASS, Corresponding Editor.

Communications for the editorial department should be addressed, Editor New Era, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C. Business letters and communications from subscribers and advertisers, should be addressed, Publishers New Era, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C. The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Corresponding Editor, will be designated thus, &c. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

## Subscription Price of the New Era.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.	
1 copy one year.....	\$2 50
1 copy six months.....	1 25
1 copy three months.....	65
5 copies one year.....	10 00
5 copies six months.....	5 50
11 copies one year.....	20 00
10 copies six months.....	10 00

Do not delay subscribing. If it is not convenient to subscribe for a year, send \$1.25 for six months. If it cost a little personal sacrifice the investment will pay.

To prevent loss send all money in Post Office Orders, Registered Letters, or Drafts. ALL POSTMASTERS ARE OBLIGED TO REGISTER LETTERS WHEN REQUESTED TO DO SO. The fee for registering is fifteen cents. Address—

Publishers New Era,  
Lock Box No. 31,  
Washington, D. C.

**THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.**—A bill has passed both houses of Congress fixing the number of Representatives in the House under the new census at three hundred. This will be an increase of sixty members over the present number. The bill as it passed the House was amended in the Senate, so that it goes back for concurrence; but the number of members was retained.

**THE BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL** was killed in the House a week ago, by being placed at the foot of the calendar. There are now eight bills to be disposed of before it can be reached again. The provision for increasing the currency was too heavy a load for it to carry.

**SARGENT S. PRENTISS**, a son of the renowned orator and advocate of the same name, and one of the most eloquent men who ever occupied a seat in Congress, was the other day admitted to the bar in Louisiana. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, during which time he has prepared himself for his new profession.

**THE MINORITY** in the Ecumenical Council at Rome are indignant at the trick by which the debate on the Infallibility Dogma was lately summarily closed. They have united in a protest demanding their right to be heard. But it seems clear that they will not be heard, and that the Jesuits are determined on securing a declaration of the absurd doctrine.

**A Richmond correspondent** says that Mr. Peabody's donation to Washington College of his \$60,000 claim upon the State of Virginia, is likely to prove worthless. The House of Representatives has referred the claim to the Board of Public Works, which, in 1856, reported that the State was not liable, after taking voluminous evidence upon the subject, and after dispatching an agent, the Hon. A. R. Holliday, to England to investigate the matter.

**IT IS STATED** that the notorious Daniel McFarland had the modesty not long ago to apply to James Fisk, Jr., for a free pass over the Erie road. Colonel Fisk was somewhat puzzled to understand what Mr. McFarland's claims for a free pass were, unless they were to be found in the developments of the late murder trial, and respectfully declined to extend the desired gratuity, one of the officers of the road suggesting, as the interview closed, that assassination was a new ground for claiming the honor of a railroad pass.

**HIS HONOR, ALVA A. KNIGHT**, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Florida, was, a short time ago, the recipient of a magnificent gold watch, presented by Deputy-Sheriff Ledwith, of Jacksonville, as a token of affection and esteem. The watch was of an antique pattern, commonly known as a "bull's-eye," and was for many years an heir-loom in one of the oldest Spanish families in Florida. It is valued at \$375 in gold.

**A TERRIBLE FIRE** occurred in Constantinople, (Turkey) a few days since, destroying seven thousand houses, and one hundred millions of dollars worth of property. Three hundred lives are said to have been lost by falling buildings, and amongst those who were unable to escape from burning buildings. The wildest panic prevailed, as was quite natural, amongst the people during the fire.

**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.**—At the time of the discharge of soldiers who, by the casualties of war, had lost an arm or a leg, the Government supplied to each an artificial limb, since which time no provision has been made for them, and the limbs are now mostly worn out or unserviceable. The House passed a bill giving such soldiers every five years an artificial limb, or the price thereof, which is \$75 for a leg and \$50 for an arm. The Senate passed the bill, but struck out the provision giving money in any case. The Conference Committee of the two Houses has agreed upon the original House bill, which will now become a law. It is estimated that the law will require an appropriation of \$400,000 every five years.

**THE FIRST SUIT** under the racial equality law of Louisiana, brought against the proprietor of an ice cream establishment who refused to receive colored applicants for refreshments, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It is said that a variety of races were represented among the jurymen. After long and heated discussion, the other jurors agreed to take the opinion of a grave and silent German. He decided that as it had been evident that the lawyers in the case were at variance upon the law, the justice, and the evidence adduced, it could not be expected that a jury which knew less about such matters should agree. And this sagacious opinion was adopted as the finding of the jury.

## President Grant's Grammar.

The copperhead and rebel critics are greatly shocked at President Grant's grammar in stating that the United States is at peace, &c. Is the United States one nation, or are it thirty-seven nations? If we are a confederation of States, each sovereign, and independent of the General Government, as the secessionist claimed, then President Grant's grammar was at fault, and he should have used the plural verb. If we should get into war with Great Britain, would the President declare that the Government of the United States are at war with that nation, or the Government of the United States is at war, &c. The President of course referred to our government as one nation, not as a plurality of nations. We think, therefore, the President was grammatically and literally correct, and that the critics are much more anxious to find fault than to be just. It is a source of great pleasure that his enemies can find no more serious cause of complaint against him.

## The Public Schools and Governor Alcorn—No. 2.

In our issue of the 2d inst. we quoted from the recent letter of Governor ALBORN on the public school question, so much as we deemed necessary to prove that the basis of his opposition to mixed schools in the South, was the unreasonable and unwarranted prejudice of white people of that section; and, upon the Governor's admission that such prejudice was founded upon the former condition of the colored people, and was, therefore, the legitimate product of the injustice which had been inflicted upon that race by their former masters—an injustice which they seek to perpetuate by distinctions to be engrained upon the educational policy of State, and enforced in spite of the protest of the majority of her people.

The Governor says: "I intend, to the extent of my power, to see that the law to be enforced shall be framed, as far as possible, without a violation of principle, in a spirit of fraternal concession to the prejudices of the large masses of the wealth and intelligence which happen to be, for the time, in the minority."

Here is a precious confession indeed. What is the principle which the Governor is so fearful of violating, so determined to preserve? This only, the prejudice entertained by the wealthy and intelligent—the minority. How did the minority come into the possession of this wealth? Simply by the enforced labor of the majority. It was gathered from the toil of the slave, under the lash of the master, who now seeks to use that wealth to still further oppress its producers and rightful owners, by odious and unlawful distinctions, by substituting mental slavery for physical bondage, intellectual inferiority in the place of personal liberty.

It is wealth, so unjustly obtained, entitled to no such superiority and power over the majority from which it has been filched. A fraternal concession indeed! No, Governor, it is not principle, it is prejudice which you are afraid to violate. But it is not wealth alone, but intelligence also, which the Governor finds imbued with this insurmountable prejudice. This, too, is the intelligence of the minority. Did not the toil of the colored man educate the whole of this minority, to the extent, at least, that it is of Southern birth, and on that the Governor prides himself? and if so, which we think will not be denied, is there not some degree of "fraternal concession" due to the colored man? And yet it is not concession, but simple justice, which he demands.

It will not be amiss to consider, right here, the superior industry and desire for education which now inspire the colored element, and which, in a few years, will inevitably change the relations of the races as regards both wealth and intelligence. Whose part will it then be to make "fraternal concessions" to the minority? All these are elements which go to make up the State, and are, therefore, worthy of consideration by every earnest devotee of principle, as the Governor claims to be.

The Governor thinks, my asserts, that the "social difficulty" of mixed schools cannot be overcome. We assure him it has been overcome, and for the proof refer him to the reader to the instances cited in the article by Mr. Geo. T. Downing which appeared in our last issue.

Facts are stubborn things; they are not to be put aside by argument or assertion; and the facts cited by Mr. Downing are both incontrovertible and convincing. In its application to mixed schools, the social problem has been solved, the prejudices of the "large masses of property and intelligence" possessed by the minority in Mississippi and Governor Alcorn to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Governor considers himself and us with the reflection that "time makes all things even," to this we subscribe. Time has made us all even. We are no longer slaves. We are free, endowed with citizenship, suffrage and civil rights. These we demand with all the privileges and immunities thereto belonging. We shall ask no social or conventional advantages which we cannot fairly win, but we submit to no legal disabilities in public places or institutions, merely to gratify the wealth and intelligence of the minority. We regard the children of the State as the wards of the State, and demand for them equal advantages in all the public institutions, and equal protection under all the laws of the State.

And on the score of wealth, we do not admit our inferiority to the extent that is implied by the language of Governor ALBORN. We are rich in labor, without the boasted wealth of the minority—land—would be practically valueless, without which, the children of neither white nor colored parents could be educated in the public schools.

The "minority" is as poor without our labor as we are without their land. It is our toil which gives value to their possessions, our labor which produces their incomes, and our industry which maintains them in affluence and idleness. We are rich in an earnest purpose to improve our condition, mentally, morally and physically—a purpose which not a few of the minority fail to indicate. We are rich in our devotion to liberty and justice, which not a few of the minority are disposed to deny to all except themselves. We are rich in the consciousness that, the little of property we possess is the product of our own toil—uncontaminated by the tears or miseries of our fellow men. We are rich in patriotism and charity, with neither of which is the "minority" overburdened.

Governor ALBORN, after stating that he is pledged to carry out that policy, closes his letter to the New Era as follows: "And a little foresight will certainly show that any tampering with the accomplishment of a result so important, to gratify an impatient sentiment of race pride while endangering a great substantial benefit, is but an unwise attempt to force the sure fruition of events."

What does this mean? Why, first, it is an unequivocal denial of the propriety of race pride to the majority, though that pride take the form of equal justice to both races, and this in the face of his admission that the race pride of the "minority" is the controlling reason for denying us the equal advantages which we demand. And it is also an admission that "the sure fruition of events," that is time and progress, will ultimately give us all we ask.

To gratify this "race pride" of the minority, so exclusive and intolerant, the State, which is in fact too poor to inaugurate and maintain a single system of public schools, is to be charged with the support of a double system—two separate schools for different colors—thereby, in our judgment, laying the sure foundation for the practical inefficiency of both systems, for want of adequate support, and the equally certain inferiority of one because of the admitted prejudice of those who expect to control the educational policy and funds of the State.

## The Future of the Republican Party.

There are false prophets now as in the days of old, always predicting evil. The Republican party has its full share of these croakers constantly predicting its overthrow. Every year since its first national defeat under FRANKLIN in 1856, we have met them everywhere foretelling the end of the Republican party with the most perfect confidence. It has fulfilled its mission, and reached the brink of dissolution, several times in the sixteen years of its existence. There was no longer any use for it. Several attempts have been made to disband it and form a new party upon its ruins, or at least to give it a new name. It was not till very recently that all who have acted with it were willing to recognize the name "Republican," pure and simple, without the prefix of Union, Democratic, or some other qualifying term. These efforts have grown out of the want of confidence of a few conservatives in the permanency of the party.

But, as our readers need not be told, their predictions have all proved as unfounded as their efforts for a new party have been futile. Instead of giving any signs of decay or weakness, year by year the Republican party has grown stronger and more vigorous. Year by year it has given new proof of its ability to govern the country. Year by year it established new claims to the people's confidence. Year by year it has grown in public favor, so that to-day it gives stronger promise of a long and useful existence than ever before since its creation.

Overwhelmingly powerful as it proved itself in 1860 and 1864 and 1868, we believe it stronger to-day than when Grant was inaugurated, because by the wisdom and fidelity of his administration it has become more thoroughly consolidated than ever before. It is true it has two elements of weakness in its ranks, one of which is a little band of conservatives—men who never learn and never forget anything; the other is the free trade band, which has recently been developed in our midst. But this cannot long live under the light of honest investigation; and conservatism is more annoying than dangerous.

Whether the conservative and free trade element in our party are in themselves sources of weakness or not, there is a counteracting principle that will outweigh them an hundred fold, as it has outweighed and triumphed over every other disturbing element in its ranks. We refer to its bright record of wisdom, and patriotism, and honesty, from the day it took possession of the Government in March 1861, to the present hour. No party in the history of the world can point to so long a list of wise and useful acts, as the Republicans. In carrying the nation successfully through a terrible four years war, maintaining its credit, preserving its honor, and waging out the infamy of slavery, it established a right to, and has lastingly secured, not only the gratitude of the patriotic portion of the American people, but the admiration of all lovers of human freedom throughout the world. The people are not apt to condemn and repudiate a party which has saved the nation, until it has in some way forfeited their confidence.

But its strength and popularity does not depend solely on its great and noble deeds. Much as it has done to save and honor the nation, it would have ceased to exist in this first year of General Grant's Administration, had not his Administration faithfully performed all the promises made during the contest resulting in his election, of honesty, economy, and reform. Gen. Grant has faithfully performed all his pledges, and is rapidly reducing the public debt, honestly and vigorously enforcing the collection of the revenue, turning out unfaithful servants, and cutting off all unnecessary expenses. And while his Administration continues thus faithfully to redeem his promises, the abuse and misrepresentations of its enemies will prove utterly harmless.

The President has so endeared himself to the country by his fidelity, integrity, and ability, and especially by his determined and constant proof of friendship for the colored men of the nation, that the slanders of his copperhead opponents will only commend him the more warmly to the people.

## Increase in the Expenses of Living.

The opinion which so generally prevails in our country, that the expenses of living have been increased solely by the depreciation of our paper currency, does not seem to be well founded. If this were so, prices would go down as the value of our paper money increases, and there should at least be not more than 12 or 15 per cent. increase in what we live upon now and before the war. It is a fact, too, that prices of the necessities of life have increased as much in countries where gold is the currency of the people, almost as in the United States.

For instance a recent inquiry into the salaries paid to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain showed that in 1850 an *attache* could live on \$1,650 a year in Paris, whereas now he must expend \$3,000. At Berlin the annual cost of living has risen from \$1,500 to \$2,500. The expenses at Vienna have increased 80 per cent., and have trebled at Florence.

## The Massacre of Jews a Wicked Hoax.

The recent reports from India or Paris to the Associated Press, and dated Constantinople, purporting to give the details of a terrible massacre of Jews in Roumania, alleging that "thousands of men, women, and children had been butchered in cold blood," and that the work of slaughter "only exhausted itself for want of victims; that the massacre had extended to the interior of the country, and that advantage was taken of the absence of the reigning prince 'to complete the extermination of all the Jews in the Province,'" is now pronounced to be a hoax, made out of whole cloth. The only foundations for the horrible story is a telegraphic despatch from Bucharest that a riot had occurred in Roumania. The Israeli committee there have warmly thanked the Turkish government for its prompt and energetic efforts to crush out the movement against the Jews.

## More Trouble for the Cadets.

Young HOWARD, from Mississippi, is not the only thorn in the flesh of the white cadets of West Point. Mr. Hoot, of South Carolina, has appointed another colored boy a cadet to that aristocratic institution—JAMES W. SMITH, a native of South Carolina. He is a member of the freshman class of Howard University. But the doctors have relieved them of this threatened danger for the present, by making the discovery that young SMITH's eyes are bad—a fact that he has never before had a suspicion of. But they rejected him on this shallow pretext, and the white young aristocrats are saved the danger of being disturbed by him. But still it is a new source of misery to him. They feel that sooner or later they must enter into a competition with colored cadets, or abandon the field in disgrace. This is a most humiliating alternative—to enter into competition with a negro, or abandon the ground to him!

P. S.—Since the above was written we have seen the explanation of General SURVEY in regard to the rejection of young SMITH, as well as HOWARD, the other colored cadet. He states, according to the New York Tribune, that MICHAEL HOWARD has little or no education, which he frankly admitted, as he had only been to school but a single year. He was found to be physically capable, but utterly failed on examination, falling entirely below the standard required of all candidates alike. Of SMITH, who was nominated by Judge Hoot, he says the Board of Medical Examiners unanimously certified to his physical incapacity. He has a nervous affection of the eyes, and goes nearly blind at times. He has also an affection of the lungs, and it is well known that he is generally in bad health. He is, however, very intelligent, having gone through a course of studies at the Howard University here, and would probably pass the mental and scholastic examination, but the law of Congress prevents his admission on account of the physical disability. These two colored boys have been treated with uniform kindness at the Academy, and the tricks that the boys usually play upon new comers have been omitted in their cases, because the cadets thought the people would say they were roughly handled because they were colored boys.

If these are the real facts, as we have no doubt, the members of Congress who nominated them did them, as well as the whole colored people, a great wrong. In justice to them the utmost care should be had in selecting colored boys—those who there is every reason to believe will come up to the standard established at the Academy, both physical and educational. It is a mockery to select a candidate who is morally certain to be rejected.

## A Church Still Fighting for Slavery.

The Southern branch of the Presbyterian Church evidently don't know that slavery is dead, or if they do, they seem resolved to revive the defunct monster. Their Assembly has recently been in session in Louisville, Kentucky, and, of course, they indignantly rejected all propositions to unite with the Northern Presbyterians. Having originally "seceded" on account of slavery, it is not to be expected that they will consent to a reunion until they get it fairly into their heads that slavery is dead, or become satisfied that they can't restore to life the divine institution. A very old fogey report was made against that Christian proposition, and its authors made use of the cessation it offered them to talk pathetically and loftily about protecting their hearthstones, graves, and other domestic institutions. If course they could not let slavery pass without a kindly word, though they were as absurd as they were vindictive. The report calls slavery an institution of our fathers—"a traditional inheritance from our fathers." The time was, in the old Democratic days, when slavery was such a tender subject that circumlocutory phrases were necessary in speaking of it. It had to be handled with philosophical and rhetorical gloves. But it is now so perfectly safe and proper to talk plainly, and to use the language of the Republic rather than of the slave, that these muffled phrases are as absurd as it would be to require the Angel Gabriel to clap a sponge in the mouth of his bugle when he blows the resurrection reveille, lest the blast should jar the hysterical nerves of defunct old women.

## A Compliment to a Free Trader.

Mr. Special Commissioner WELLS, whose term of office will expire on the 30th instant, and who has made use of his position to disseminate free trade views at the Government expense, will retire to private life with anything but an honorable fame. The indecent pertinacity with which he has obtruded his free trade rhapsodies on the people in his annual reports has subjected him to well deserved censure. So odious has he made himself to the friends of American labor and industry, that all the impotency of his friends have failed to secure his reappointment. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch is especially severe upon him. In a description of WELLS he says:

"He bears the stamp of a sneak, not only in his face, but in all his movements; and I think there is little doubt in the minds of those who are at all familiar with the facts, that, while he has been receiving a salary as an officer of the Government, he has been doing all he could to bring us under the yoke of the British free traders." Hereafter he will be compelled to advocate British interests at British expense. At any rate, he cannot do it under pay of our Government, and with its official sanction, as he has been doing for years past.

## The Old Andersonville Spirit.

On Decoration Day the colored men in the vicinity of Andersonville, to the number of about seven hundred, and a few white Republicans, united in the ceremony of decorating the graves of the Union soldiers who were starved to death in that horrible prison during the rebellion. Governor Bullock and General Terry were present to aid in the melancholy duty of doing honor to the martyred heroes lying there. The Macon Telegraph and Messenger makes the observance of these annual honors to our dead soldiers the occasion for some sneering and ill-tempered remarks, asserting that no white men except those in the Government service were present, or sympathized with the movement. This may be true, and if true, is only another proof of the treasonable sentiment that still burns in the hearts of Southern white men. They are ready enough to honor rebel soldiers who fell fighting to destroy the Union, but only ridicule and insults for loyal men living and the memories of loyal men dead.

## A Congressman Repudiated.

Hon. LEWIS MCKENZIE, member of Congress from the Leeburg (Va.) district, elected as a "Conservative," has been repudiated by the Democratic Mirror of Leeburg for the grave offense of voting for the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment. This is an unpardonable sin in the eyes of the Mirror. Voting for a law to prevent frauds at the ballot-box would be tolerated. Mr. McKenzie must therefore prepare to be sacrificed, or make a satisfactory apology for his apostasy.

## Reputation in Disguise.

It is clear that the spirit of VALLENDIGHAM did not inspire the late copperhead State convention in Ohio. If it had, as in the past, they would have met the question of paying our public debt as formerly, and boldly declared in favor of repudiation. But now they dodge the question, and seek to deceive the people in regard to their designs. It is true the resolutions embody the principle of repudiation, but they do not and dare not openly declare it. They seek to arrive at their purpose by indirections, and so, instead of avowing their intentions to repudiate our national obligations in bold and manly terms, they resolve to accomplish that object by cutting off the means for their payment.

They therefore denounce our whole system of internal taxation as unbearable and oppressive, and demand its destruction. And in connection with this demand, they require the repeal of our present tariff system and the adoption of the policy of free trade. If these two demands of their platform be carried out, as they will be should the copperhead Democracy ever get into power, the Government will be left without revenue, and repudiation follow as an inevitable necessity. Its whole income would be destroyed. The Ohio Democracy understand perfectly well that their doctrine would lead directly and inevitably to repudiation.

That favorite purpose would be accomplished as effectually as an open act of Congress against the payment of our debt would accomplish it. That a large majority of the Democratic party of the nation is opposed to the payment of the debt created by their rebellion, there can be no doubt, we think, and whether they have the courage to declare openly what they are aiming at, or "beat the devil round the bush," as the Ohio copperheads do, is of little consequence. Repudiation is the goal towards which they are all marching. As they could not destroy the Government, their next best step would be to dishonor it by repudiating its just debts. Then the Union will hardly be worth saving.

## Washington Municipal Election.

We notice that some few Washington letter-writers writing to newspapers at a distance, especially to those in the South, represent the result of the late election in our city as a Democratic victory. This is not true, and the misrepresentation is calculated to cast an unwarranted reflection upon the fidelity of the colored voters of this city. The facts are simply these: Mr. EMERY, the successful candidate for Mayor, is a Republican; he was put in nomination by Republicans, and large numbers of Republicans, both colored and white, voted for him, as is shown by the overwhelming majority he received.

A Democrat could not have been elected, although no principle of the Republican party was involved in the issue. The truth is, a portion of the Republican party had become dissatisfied with some of our city officials and with the management of city affairs, and demanded a change. Whether this dissatisfaction sprang from just causes or not is of little consequence now. The facts are as we have stated, and were the cause of Mr. Bowen's defeat.

The colored voters of Washington city are true to Republican principles and the Republican party, when united, has a decided majority in the city. We hope wiser counsels will prevail in future, in which event success will attend the Republican standard.

## Reduction of the Army and Pay of Officers.

The bill to reduce the force of the army and the pay of officers has finally passed both branches of Congress, and will undoubtedly become a law. By this bill the army will be reduced to 25,000 men. Officers discharged on their own application are to receive from one to two years additional pay. Those discharged on recommendation of a Board receive only one year's pay. The grades of General and Lieutenant-General expire again becoming vacant. The Major-Generals are to be reduced to three and Brigadiers to six. The grade of Regimental Commissary is abolished. Supernumerary officers of infantry are to be assigned to vacancies in the artillery and cavalry service. The pay section gives the General, \$12,000; Lieutenant-General, \$10,000; Major-General, \$7,500; Brigadier-General, \$5,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$3,000; Major, \$2,500; Captain (mounted), \$2,000; Captain (not mounted), \$1,800; First Lieutenant (mounted), \$1,600; First Lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,500; Second Lieutenant (mounted), \$1,400; Second Lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,300; Chaplain, \$1,200; Aid-de-Camp to Major-General, \$800 additional; Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General, \$150 additional; Acting Assistant Commissary, \$100 additional; fuel and forage in kind to be issued by the Quartermaster's Department as now.

## Judging Others by Ones Self.

There is no measure ever passes Congress, of any great public moment, but there are corrupt unprincipled knaves, ready to denounce its friends with having been bought, unless their own mouths are first closed with greenbacks. Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, who chose to advocate intervention in favor of the Cuban patriots has had recent experience of this. The New York Evening Post having charged him with being bribed, Mr. Fitch denounces the author as "a wicked and cowardly liar." This whole outcry about bribery and corruption in favor of Cuba has greatly incensed members of the House, and instead of weakening the cause of Cuba, has actually given it strength. The publication of the stories of this alleged corruption has been traced to the Spanish Minister, and his "lobby strikers" who sail under the title of "legal counselors." The persons responsible for the statements made are known here as the worst kind of "scallywags," "dead beats," and "general strikers." Gen. Butler classed them as such when he was pursuing his investigation.

## Clinging to Their Errors.

The Southern churches do not readily fraternize with the Northern, and propose to keep up the distinctions of the past. A reason is signed is, that a cessation of political differences must precede religious harmony. This is inverting the ordinary teachings of Christianity, for its mission calls on it to be a peacemaker, and to pave the way for political quiet. The antipathies of the denominations, it is the manifest, are strong and positive, even more so than among politicians. It is time now to ground arms, and for the hostile denominations to set an example of peace and good will. It will pay better than missionary work. The Church militant should become the Church triumphant.

The New York Tribune gives the new copperhead paper, about to be started at Atlanta by Mr. Bard, a cordial puff in advance. The paper is to oppose reconstruction and Republicanism there, and therefore the Tribune welcomes it. That paper has never yet had a word to say in favor of the 90,000 colored Republicans of that State. All its favor is bestowed on the rebel sympathizers there. Why is this?

## A Colored Delegation From Louisiana.

We understand that a delegation of colored Republicans are in this city, authorized by influential Republicans in Louisiana, unconnected with the State Administration there, to lay before the President and Cabinet, and the Republican Congress, the utterly corrupt and profligate management of affairs in Louisiana, both as to State and Federal officials. They charge the most shameful bribery and flagrant dishonesty, and urge a general change of the Federal office-holders in New Orleans and the State. They declare that the Republican party there, if unaffected by the use of patronage, by Federal officials, will quickly dispose of Gov. Warmoth by the election of a Legislature instructed to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The delegation claim to have ample proof to sustain their charges, and the documents will be laid before the President, Secretary Boutwell, and others. The delegates ask that the Republican party in Louisiana be aided in this movement for self-purification, and they claim that unless it be done, there is great danger that the great body of the Republicans will, in disgust, allow the next election to go by default, or attempt the organization of a movement within the Republican party, which, by division, will produce the same result—Democratic success.

## Republican Nomination in Delaware.

The Republicans of Delaware held an enthusiastic State Convention in Dover, on Thursday the 9th inst., and nominated a candidate for Governor, and also for Congress. THOMAS B. CORREY was selected for the former position, and JOSHUA F. HEALD for the latter, with entire unanimity. Both of these gentlemen are spoken of in very high terms, and as every way unexceptionable. We shall now see how much foundation there is for the copperhead boast that the Fifteenth Amendment will drive more white Republicans from our ranks than it will bring into them of colored voters. We hear this boast from every quarter, and especially from Delaware; and the rebel Democracy are relying with great confidence upon carrying Indiana by the negative influence of the enfranchisement of colored men. They rely upon "conservative" Republicans enough leaving the Republican party to secure the State for them. This is barely possible, as the principles of a very considerable portion of the Republicans of that State sit very loosely upon them. But we hope they will prove false prophets.

## More Poisonous than Copperheads.

Baltimore can undoubtedly boast of the most contemptible and vindictive copperhead rebels, as well as the vilest set of ruffians and cut-throats, of any city in the Union. Their hatred for the Government and all loyal and true men is only exceeded by their admiration and veneration for dead traitors; and the more infamous they were in their lives the more devotedly they are worshipped now dead. Of course, then, JOHN WILKES BOOTH, the cowardly and brutal assassin of President LINCOLN, is more than a patriot and hero in their opinion. And no one will be surprised that when they recently assembled to decorate rebel graves in that city, their "fairest flowers in greatest profusion" were bestowed upon the grave of the infamous assassin. Such an act, conceived in hatred to the Union and executed in malice to the loyal dead, will do neither those who performed it nor the assassin himself any honor. It will only serve to keep alive the old prejudice. The people of the North have shown no such hatred as this conduct displays.

## Colored Voters in Philadelphia.

The Union League of Philadelphia has made a registry of the colored voters of that city which shows over five thousand three hundred votes. It is sufficient to revolutionize the 4th legislative district, composed of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, as there are more than a thousand colored voters in the district, while the majority has only been a few hundred. It has been ascertained that the colored voters are singularly well posted as to candidates, election divisions, regulations, and all the ins and outs of politics. One of the curious features of the emergency is that the colored voters are thick-set in precisely the localities where the Republican party has hitherto been most in need of workers. In some precincts the polls will be crowded with them on election day, and they will have possession where the Democratic Irish have hitherto had full swing.

## Opposition to Free Schools.

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy in this country are every day becoming bolder in their determination to destroy our free school system. Their war upon the Bible in schools, of course, is only a pretext. It is meant as a first blow. If they are strong enough to compel that concession, they will next seek to exterminate the whole system. As a sign of this hatred to free schools, fifty-four of the Romish Priests of New York have signed a communication and sent it to their Archbishops, pledging themselves to support their own religious schools, and condemning the position of Dr. McGlynn, the too liberal pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. It is fortunate that the people are not with the Priests in this matter.

## Naturalization Treaty with England.

Mr. MOTLEY has negotiated with the British Government upon the subject of naturalization, which has been laid before the Senate by President Grant for its approval. If it have not already received that approval, it undoubtedly will. Its main and most important feature is the abandonment by Great Britain of the right of search, which produced one war with us, and which has always been a troublesome question between us. In renouncing her old doctrine of "once a subject always a subject," Irish and other British emigrants are no longer in danger of being seized by British officers as British subjects.

The July number of Demorest's Magazine has an unusually large and elegant display of the Summer Fashions, of over sixty illustrations and two steel engravings, together with its entertaining literary matter, popular music, and other beautiful features, and so elegantly and artistically set up as to make it emphatically the model Magazine.

Demorest has also outdone all others in his liberal offer of valuable Premiums. A new and extraordinary list is given in the July number, which is very attractive, among which is a fine ground arm, and for the hostile denominations to set an example of peace and good will. It will pay better than missionary work. The Church militant should become the Church triumphant.

## Republican Congressional Committee.

The movement recently made in Washington to reorganize for the coming Congressional campaign the Congressional Committee, which did admirable work during the last Presidential campaign, resulted in a request from the Republican caucus that the delegation from each State should present the name of a proper person to serve upon this Committee. The following permanent Executive Committee were elected: Senator Wilson, Chairman; Lyman of Illinois, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ketcham of New York, Chandler of Michigan, Sargant of South Carolina, Rice of Arkansas, Sawyer of California, and Platt of Virginia.

Alabama—Senator Willard Warner.  
Arkansas—Senator Bonj. F. Rice.  
California—Representative Aaron A. Sargent.  
Connecticut—Representative H. H. Starkweather.  
Florida—Representative Chas. M. Hamilton.  
Indiana—Representative John Coburn.  
Iowa—Representative Wm. B. Allison.  
Kansas—Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy.  
Louisiana—Senator John S. Harris.  
Maine—Representative Eugene Hale.  
Massachusetts—Senator Henry Wilson.  
Michigan—Senator Zachariah Chandler.  
Minnesota—Senator Alexander Ramsey.  
Mississippi—Representative Geo. C. McKee.  
Missouri—Representative John F. Benjamin.  
Nebraska—Representative John Taffee.  
Nevada—Representative Thomas Fitch.  
New Hampshire—Senator Aaron H. Cragin.  
New Jersey—Senator Alexander G. Cattell.  
New York—Representative H. Ketcham.  
North Carolina—Senator Joseph C. Abbott.  
Ohio—Representative Robert C. Schenck.  
Oregon—Senator George H. Williams.  
Pennsylvania—Senator Simon Cameron.  
South Carolina—Senator James H. Sawyer.  
Texas—Representative W. T. Clark.  
Tennessee—Representative Sam'l M. Arnell.  
Vermont—Representative Chas. F. Willard.  
Virginia—Representative James H. Platt.  
Washington—Representative Arthur L. Foreman.  
Wisconsin—Representative David Atwood.

## Death of Chas. Dickens.

The following announcement of the death of the Great English